

**Office of National Marine Sanctuaries/National Centers for Coastal
Ocean Science Long-term Agreement (ONMS/NCCOS LTA)**

**2005 Annual Liaison Report on Existing and Potential ONMS/NCCOS
Collaborative Studies at the Channel Islands National Marine
Sanctuary (CINMS)**



Prepared by:

Dan Rizzo

**Mark Monaco & Matt Kendall
National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science
Center for Coastal Monitoring and Assessment (CCMA)**



January 2006

INTRODUCTION

Collaborative studies between the National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS) and the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (ONMS) are underway in all 13 sanctuaries. An important part of the evolving ONMS/NCCOS collaborations is to determine how best NCCOS skills and expertise can be used to address sanctuary issues. To meet this goal, NCCOS liaisons to the 13 sanctuary sites are charged with preparing a report to document the status of collaboration at each sanctuary site at the beginning of each fiscal year. This report contains information on the research activities and capabilities of NCCOS, current science efforts and needs in sanctuaries, an assessment of overlap between NCCOS capabilities and ONMS needs, identification of areas where greater efficiencies in scientific activities could be made, research gaps, and recommendations for pursuing collaborative efforts on new or existing projects. This report will provide guidance on improving current NCCOS research at each sanctuary site and recommend areas of future collaboration. The goal is to provide a concise, easily digestible report on existing and potential overlap between sanctuary needs and NCCOS capabilities. The following report addresses these considerations for the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (CINMS).

APPROACH

The report's primary content is presented in a simple tabular format to allow easy cross reference between sanctuary needs and NCCOS capabilities. Where sanctuary needs and NCCOS capabilities overlap, this tabular format allows easy identification of existing projects. More importantly, areas where overlap occurs but projects are lacking are identified and noted as topics for potential collaboration. Following the Needs/Capabilities summary table, existing and potential projects are then summarized and contact information provided. More detailed information on each sanctuary and NCCOS Center is available on the internet and will not be presented here.

Table values were obtained from several documents and through consultation with ONMS and NCCOS staff. Entries under the field, "Sanctuary Science and Management Needs," were drawn directly from the July 2002 report on Sanctuary Science by Gittings *et al.* In that report, science needs and their corresponding management issues for each sanctuary were tabulated according to relevance and adequacy of current studies. Topics recommended for additional research are focused on in the Gittings *et al.* report and receive similar focus here to emphasize adequacy of current ONMS/NCCOS studies in sanctuaries and identify areas of potential collaboration. Table CI-3 of that report identifies key issues that require additional study at the CINMS. These issues were condensed and used as a starting point to identify Sanctuary Science and Management Needs in Table 1 below.

Entries under "NCCOS Capabilities" were obtained from the NCCOS website and liaison knowledge of NCCOS. This list includes only relevant NCCOS capabilities that are related to CINMS needs and is not intended to be an exhaustive list of NCCOS expertise. Entries under "Existing Projects" were generated from liaison knowledge and then reviewed by sanctuary staff. While it is recognized that many organizations and

academic institutions outside of NCCOS are involved in science activities at each sanctuary site, the focus of this report is on improving ONMS/NCCOS collaborations. Entries under “Potential Projects” occur where sanctuary needs overlap with NCCOS capabilities but no project exists. Field entries here are generated by liaisons and serve as a flag to alert NCCOS and ONMS staff to “missed opportunities” and encourage future discussions between the relevant NCCOS Center and CINMS staff.

TABLE 1. Channel Islands NMS Needs and NCCOS Capabilities.

| Sanctuary Science and Management Needs | NCCOS Capabilities | Existing CINMS/NCCOS Projects | Potential CINMS/NCCOS Projects |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Biological Resources: | | | |
| Pertinent information on species of interest, biological communities, and ecological indicators | CCMA: Biogeographic assessments; Spatially-articulated species abundance and distribution estimation. Habitat suitability modeling. CCFHR: Developing an understanding of the biological productivity of estuaries and ocean ecosystems to enhance coastal habitats and living marine resources. | CCMA: Biogeographic Characterization of CINMS | CCMA: Continue as described |
| 2. Event Response | | | |
| Impact assessments of spills, groundings, HAB's, etc. at appropriate scales; Current and retrospective risk assessments | CCMA: Ecological forecasting and modeling of changes in species distribution due to environmental perturbation. Habitat Suitability Modeling. HAB mapping, monitoring, and prediction CCFHR: Habitat restoration and habitat recovery modelling. CCEHBR: Characterizing harmful algal blooms, environmental quality, and coastal ecosystem health | | Utilize NCCOS capabilities as needed for event response. CCMA: Operational HAB mapping |
| 3. Habitat | | | |
| Information on oceanographic and atmospheric processes that create and/or change seabed forms, and predictive models to understand habitat distribution and dynamics | CCFHR: Habitat restoration and habitat recovery modelling. | | CCFHR: Initiate habitat restoration and habitat recovery modelling efforts. |
| 4. Harvesting | | | |
| Effects of fishing/harvest on predator-prey dynamics, effects of global warming and currents on harvested species; information on factors controlling year class strength of harvested species (demographics and species interactions); data on habitat changes due to fishing practices, and spatially articulated effort data for commercial harvest activities | CCFHR: Fishery species responses to exploitation. CCMA: Habitat Suitability Modeling, spatially-articulated fisheries models and analyses. | CCMA: Biogeographic Characterization of CINMS (Commercial catch analyses) | CCMA: Continue as described CCEHBR: Genetic characterization of fish and shellfish |
| 5. Industrial Uses | | | |
| Vessel traffic characterizations (patterns, balast exchange, and acoustic signatures), tourism profiles, and identification of sources of invasive species. | NCCOS: Alien species early detection and warning system, member of the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force | | NCCOS: Implement alien species early detection and warning system, member of the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force |
| 6. Mapping Capabilities | | | |
| GIS compatible data: Shoreline | CCMA: Remote sensing and mapping capability using satellite and aerial photo techniques. | | |
| 7. Restoration | | | |
| Valuation of sanctuary resources | CCFHR: Damage and recovery models for seagrass communities. CCEHBR: habitat restoration research at the Oxford Cooperative Lab. | | Valuation studies are currently ongoing through NOAA's Coastal and Ocean Resource Economics (CORE) Program |
| 8. Water Quality | | | |
| Information on incident vessel contamination, temporal changes in pathogens, organics, and metals. | CCMA: Sediment contaminant studies, National Status and Trends Program. CCEHBR: Chemical contaminants studies and environmental quality. Marine toxins and Harmful Algal Blooms HML: Ecotoxicology and environmental chemistry expertise. | | CCMA: Chlorophyll and turbidity monitoring |
| 9. Wildlife Disturbance | | | |
| Response of species to disturbance, spatio-temporal patterns of disturbance, verification of cause and effect, threat identification and response prediction. | CCMA: Ecological forecasting and modeling of changes in species distribution due to environmental perturbation. Habitat Suitability Modeling. | | CCMA/CCFHR: Model (forecast) changes in species distribution due to environmental perturbation as needed. Habitat Suitability Modeling. |

SUMMARY OF EXISTING CINMS/NCCOS STUDIES

CCMA, ONMS, and CINMS personnel recently completed a biogeographic assessment of the marine region surrounding the CINMS. This assessment was conducted, in part, to support CINMS Management Plan revisions. The intent of this work was to assimilate and analyze relevant and comprehensive spatial data to evaluate potential implications of six boundary alternatives currently under consideration by NOAA's ONMS. In addition, results of this assessment will be used to suggest additional alternatives that maximize benefit to living resources in the study area. Products include: 1) a biogeographic analysis and development of a marine geographic information system (GIS) for the area; and 2) a robust quantitative ecological "cost-benefit" analysis of boundary alternatives for resources in the study area (birds, mammals, fish, invertebrates, and habitats critical to those groups). Final products will be available on the web and in hard copy in February 2006.

SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL CINMS/NCCOS STUDIES

Sanctuary Management Endpoint #1: Biological Resources

NCCOS is currently engaged in developing information on biological resources in the sanctuary. This robust biogeographic assessment is due to be completed in May 2004.

Sanctuary Management Endpoint #2: Event Response

In the event that an event response is eventually needed, as evidenced by an event (such as the eventuality of a vessel grounding, or harmful algal bloom), NCCOS should stand poised to help respond as needed. Operationalizing HAB mapping activities for the Central California Bight would provide valuable data to monitor and ultimately predict the extent and magnitude of a HAB event. Such information would be critical to developing a response strategy for the sanctuary.

Sanctuary Management Endpoint #3: Habitat

Research on various aspects of seagrass ecology has been ongoing at NCCOS's Center for Coastal Fisheries and Habitat Research (CCFHR) for 20 years. Areas of investigation have included development and dissemination of planting, monitoring protocols, and success criteria, as well as studies to determine the light requirements of seagrasses, functional equivalency of restored beds as compared to natural, undisturbed systems, and landscape scale studies regarding the temporal dynamics of seagrass bed pattern and distribution. Emphasis has been placed on research information transfer to managers, active participation in research projects, and litigation. The research approach has been to sustain a broad-based program covering a variety of ecological processes which allows the scientists to quickly adapt and respond to changing management concerns and issues. This robust knowledge base could be expanded to develop similar techniques for understanding seagrass and kelp dynamics in the CINMS.

Sanctuary Management Endpoint #4: Harvesting

NCCOS is currently engaged in developing information on biological resources, including harvested fishery species, in the sanctuary. This robust biogeographic assessment is due to be completed in May 2004.

Sanctuary Management Endpoint #5: Industrial Uses

NCCOS scientists conduct research on both plant and animal invasive species. Working with other research partners, NCCOS is developing a pilot early warning system that will indicate the early presence of invasive species in Hawaii's marine and estuarine coastal areas. The system will include a searchable database of native coastal species and will be available on the Internet. Future projects will expand the database to include other coastal states, territories, and U.S. possessions, thus building a national early warning system. And as a member of the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, NCCOS studies developing technologies that may help reduce the impact of invasive species resulting from contaminated ballast water.

Implementing NCCOS's early warning system in and around the CINMS would be made far easier following CCMA's biogeographic characterization of the region (due to be completed in May 04). As part of the biogeographic characterization, CCMA scientists are developing a historical inventory of species caught commercially, recreationally, and in fisheries-independent monitoring activities. Furthermore CCMA will be working with local academic experts in developing this list. Such an inventory would seem to be critical to developing an early warning system for invasive species.

Sanctuary Management Endpoint #6: Mapping Capabilities

None

Sanctuary Management Endpoint #7: Restoration

None. Valuation studies are currently ongoing through NOAA's Coastal and Ocean Resource Economics (CORE) Program.

Sanctuary Management Endpoint #8: Water Quality

CCMA currently has the capability to monitor chlorophyll, turbidity, sea surface temperature, and other parameters using remotely sensed data. As stated in #2 above, a product and data stream between CCMA and CINMS could be operationalized to provide timely information critical to resource management.

Sanctuary Management Endpoint #9: Wildlife Disturbance

Both CCMA and CCFHR have the skills necessary to develop various types of spatially articulated models of resource abundance and distribution. Capabilities range from relatively simple deterministic models to full-blown geostatistical models. CCMA's biogeographic assessment is laying a foundation for this type of work (including the development of potential resource distribution through deterministic modeling), and could easily extend current efforts to include development of robust models to estimate distributional changes in response to disturbance(s).

CONTACTS

Office of National Marine Sanctuaries

Danielle Lipski, Research Assistant

Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary

PH: (805) 966-7107 ext. 422

Internet Address: Danielle.Lipski@noaa.gov

<http://channelislands.noaa.gov/>

National Center for Coastal Ocean Science

Dr. Mark Monaco

Center for Coastal Monitoring and Assessment

PH: (301) 713-3028, ext. 160

Internet Address: Mark.Monaco@noaa.gov

Dr. Matt Kendall

Center for Coastal Monitoring and Assessment

PH: (301) 713-3028, ext. 144

Internet Address: matt.kendall@noaa.gov

<http://www.ccma.nos.noaa.gov/>